

**Column One**  
 By **David Courtney**

THE half of the American electorate that did not vote, and the half that did, have been instrumental in putting Mr. Truman into a characteristic second-term political strait-jacket. On figures, the position shows no drastic change. The combination of southern Democrats and Republicans was frequently too much for the President during the past two years. The ridiculous anti-subversive legislation, which Mr. Truman seems determined to carry out to the letter, until it is killed by its own absurdity, is an example of what he had to contend with in spite of a substantial Congressional majority.

WHAT has been described as the "licensed disloyalty" of the American party system has bedeviled and frustrated Presidential policy over and over again. New Deal and Fair Deal between them aggravated the tendency to indiscipline. The southern Democrats have not been the only offenders. Senator Scott Lucas, Democratic leader in the Senate, who has been unseated by his Republican opponent in Illinois, voted in the last two sessions against the health insurance and Brannan farm plans, which were key pieces of the President's Fair Deal legislation.

THE personal losses suffered by the Democrats on Tuesday are more important than the numerical losses. Senator Lucas himself, rebel as he has been, was needed in the Senate. The success of Senator Lehman is not enough to make up for the painful loss of Senator Tydings of Maryland, and Senator Myers of Pennsylvania. Mr. Taft's reelection against the candidacy of a mediocre Democrat who had the powerful support of the labor unions is not likely to worry the Democrats unduly. They regard him as an extremist who, if nominated by the Republicans as Presidential candidate in 1952, will be easy to beat. The Democrats feared that if Taft went down it might mean the collapse of the reactionary group now dominating Republican policy, and the Party's reconstruction along lines which would give its progressive elements a chance. His success in Ohio will be regarded as a resounding defeat of the unions and an encouragement to both anti-labor and isolationist stalwarts in the 82nd Congress.

INTERNATIONALLY, the results of the mid-term Congressional elections are likely to have a profound effect. The perit cry of "Communism in the administration" will rise to a shrill cackle and weaken the position of Mr. Acheson and some other of the President's most effective advisers. The China lobby will feel itself strengthened and so, for that matter, will their idol, General MacArthur. Big dollar votes for armaments are likely to win approval; but aid for foreign countries, except of a military kind, is almost certain to be cut to the bone.

WHAT people seem most anxious about is the effect of the election upon American policy towards China. The chances of American recognition of Peking, and approval of the Chinese Government's membership of U.N., are now fainter than they were. The outcome of the election confirms, and may cause to be emphasized still more, the avowed policy of the United States. The misfortune lies in exactly that confirmation, and emphasis; since any intention the President may have had of testing the Russians' good faith, or of paying as much heed to French susceptibilities as to German ambition, may have to be put back in a drawer already stuffed with lost causes.

Tel Aviv, November 10.

**Britain Refuses To Cancel 1936 Pact with Egypt**

By **George Lichtheim**  
 POST Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — The Egyptian Ambassador here is believed to have conveyed a warning to Mr. Bevin that Egypt will shortly repudiate the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936.

Foreign Office circles believe that next week's opening of the Egyptian parliamentary session may be the occasion for the announcement of such a move. It is even thought that Farouk himself may include it in the speech from the throne. Alternatively he may leave the announcement to Nahas Pasha.

If these anticipations are correct, the British government is expected to take the line that nothing has changed either in fact or in law, since article 16 of the treaty expressly rules out any unilateral termination.

It is recalled here that attention was drawn to this fact last week when the Egyptian acting foreign minister dropped a hint to the effect that his country might abrogate the treaty unless Britain met certain demands.

There is no disposition here to negotiate on the basis of Egypt's present requests and none whatever to take any action because of some theatrical announcement that may be made by the Wafd government. Whitehall believes that it now has American support for its policy of refusing military concessions to Egypt and that the Americans will do nothing to undercut Britain's position in Cairo.

A Foreign Office spokesman indicated some weeks that, pending some United Nations decisions on the subject of Egypt's blocking of the Suez canal, there will be no direct Anglo-Egyptian exchanges of views.

The same applies to Iraq's closing of the Haifa pipeline. This is still officially described as a matter which only requires time. Unofficially suggestions are now emerging that Iraq policy will not change and that the British can do nothing about it.

This line appears to reflect the views of British officials in Baghdad if nowhere else.

**Britain Lifts Egypt Arms Ban**

The British Ambassador to Cairo, Sir Ralph Stevenson, informed the Egyptian War Minister, Mustafa Nozrat Bey, yesterday, according to Cairo radio, that Britain has decided to lift the embargo on arms to Egypt.

Sir Ralph said that heavy tanks were on their way, as reported yesterday, and that heavy bombers would shortly leave Britain for Egypt.

**FRANCE STOPS SYRIAN TANKS**

NICOSIA, Thursday. — France has halted the despatch of 50 heavy tanks to Syria, according to NEABS, owing to the unstable internal situation in that country.

The Arab delegations to the U.N. General Assembly session consider, according to Beirut Radio, that they have scored a great victory over Israel by convincing the U.S. that the Arabs will accept no solution to the refugee problem which does not provide for the refugees' repatriation.

An official spokesman of the Arab League Council has declared that the Arabs will renew the war against Israel if their demand for the repatriation of the refugees is not met.

**Swedish-Dutch Plan Favoured**

By **Our Diplomatic Correspondent**

HAIRYA, Thursday. — I understand that the Israel delegation to the U.N. may now find itself in a position to support the resolution on Jerusalem which has been drafted by the Swedish and Dutch delegations.

**U.N. Budget Group Studies Refugee Aid**

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday. — Voting in the ad hoc political committee has been postponed on the four-nation resolution for the relief and reintegration of Palestine refugees until a study can be made of the budget problems involved.

U.S. Delegate John C. Ross told the 60-nation committee that a minimum of 30 million dollars would be needed for the reintegration programme in the year ahead and that 20 million dollars would be needed for direct relief in the same period. These figures which are set forth in the resolution, are the same as those recommended in the recent report of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

Egypt's resolution calling for establishment of a repatriation and compensation agency for the refugees which would invite all member nations to cooperate and would declare the refusal of any nation to comply a breach of peace and require its consideration by an appropriate U.N. body, was scheduled for consideration by the committee as its next order of business. After the Assembly's budgetary committee has formulated a financial plan for carrying out the four-nation resolution, the ad hoc Committee will again consider the resolution as a whole.

T.S. delegate Ross told the committee on Tuesday that it was disappointing that many nations had not contributed the amounts they pledged to the current refugee programme of about \$54m. Only about \$38m. of that amount is actually on hand in cash and it was pointed out that of this figure the United States has underwritten \$27,450,000.

ABDULLAH IN IRAQ  
 Abdullah yesterday received in Baghdad the Iraqi Prime Minister and most members of the cabinet.

He is visiting Iraq ostensibly to see his niece, Queen Aliyah, who recently underwent two operations in London.

Abdullah told correspondents that relations between Jordan and Egypt were "very friendly."

**German Arms Plant Arrives in Egypt**

As part of German compensation to Egypt, the equipment of a plant for the manufacture of plane parts has arrived by sea at Alexandria and is soon to be set up by German experts, the Cairo "Al-Ahram" daily reports. Egypt is also expecting the arrival of another German arms plant.

Meanwhile the British-controlled N.E.R.B. in Cyprus revealed that Egyptian agents were touring Germany with orders to buy dismantled arms, ammunition and plane parts. For this purpose a special budget of £1.5m. has been set aside last month in addition to Egypt's current war budget of £1.5m.

**Funeral of Gustav V**

STOCKHOLM, Thursday. — Two kings, eleven princes, one president, one prime minister, two foreign ministers, three admirals, two generals and 42 diplomatic envoys walked solemnly through snow-covered Stockholm today in the funeral procession of King Gustav V of Sweden.

Massed standards of the Swedish armed forces headed the procession.

Gustav VI, the new King, led the royal mourners walking behind the open hearse drawn by six black-plumed horses. After him came his brother, Prince Wilhelm, and his son, Prince Bertil, followed by President Jure Passackivi of Finland, King Haakon of Norway and King Frederick of Denmark.

One thousand policemen and nearly 100,000 people lined the mile-long route.

The Kings were from Denmark and Norway, the other princes from Belgium, Denmark, Ethiopia, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Norway, the President from Finland and the Prime Minister from Norway.

The foreign ministers came from Denmark and Finland. Admirals also attended from the United States and from Spain. Generals from Denmark and Finland.

Israel was represented by Mr. Avraham Nissan, Minister to Scandinavia.

Lampposts were festooned with green chains of fir. The streets were carpeted with fir branches.

Spokesmen of the "Congress of Palestine Refugees" said that a committee of the Congress had "been empowered" to order a boycott of relief work, refusal to accept food, organization of active resistance and a march into Israel-held territory unless the United Nations adopted a decision to return the refugees to Israel, the report added.

**Congress To Get Request for Huge Grant for Israel**

By **Jessie Zel Lurie**  
 POST Correspondent

NEW YORK, Thursday. — A delegation of more than 15 American Jewish leaders, representing all Zionist and non-Zionist organizations, will ask President Truman's support for a grant-in-aid for Israel when they confer with him, at his invitation, in Washington next Wednesday. While no figure may be mentioned by the White House, it is understood that Congressional supporters will propose a half billion dollar loan.

The State Department, on the other hand, is working on a Middle East aid programme from Pakistan to Libya totaling only a quarter billion dollars.

The Jewish Agency plenary session here spent the first two days discussing budgetary problems and the relationship between the bond issue and the U.J.A. A difference of opinion between the Israel Government and the Agency over the timing of the bond issue has been referred to a committee.

The Government, it is understood, wants the bond issue machinery set up immediately, while the Agency contends that this would be impractical for both technical and legal reasons and would harm the campaign.

**Palestine, Korea For Security Council Today**

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday. — A Security Council meeting on Palestine has been fixed for tomorrow.

A spokesman for the delegation said today that the question of Communist intervention in Korea would either be added to the agenda or would be considered at a morning council session tomorrow.

**West May Accept Russian Meeting**

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — America, Britain and France will each send preliminary replies shortly to Russia agreeing in principle with the idea of a four-power meeting, it was learned in usually well-informed quarters today.

The Western notes in reply to the Soviet note inviting them to confer on Germany, will stress that the meeting should be carefully prepared and cannot be restricted to the German problem.

**5 CROATS TO DIE FOR TERRORISM**

BEGRAD, Thursday (Reuter). — A Sarajevo regional court yesterday sentenced five defendants to death for "terrorism," according to Belgrade radio.

The two ringleaders, Anton Berljacic and Stepan Simich, who are to be hanged, were found guilty of 20 murders.

Three other defendants are to be shot and 11 others, all members of the "Croatian Religious Movement" received from 20 to 16 years in Prison.

**Mapai Group Settles Near Egyptian Line**

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — "Ein Netanim," an agricultural settlement seven kilometres northwest of Elath, has been established by Shahal, it was learned here today.

"Shahal" is the name of an organization of pioneering youth, sponsored by Mapai.

The new settlement has been set up at Bir Kattar, an Israel height near the Egyptian border, a Government spokesman stated yesterday.

The settlement's name "Ein Netanim" means the Spring of Drops. Bir Kattar's name has been the subject of discussion at the Egypt-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission.

**Vietminh Close in on Hanoi**

SAIGON, Thursday (Reuter). — French Union forces, failing back before the Vietminh insurgents in Northern Indo-China, were yesterday holding a defence line averaging only 60 kilometres from Hanoi, capital of Tonkin, a French military spokesman said here last night.

The line ran from Vietai on the Red River through Quang-dai to Sonai with the French facing southwest before the Hanoi Delta.

**120,000 Chinese Set for Korea Fight; U.N. Hit Communications**



**Korea Lull During Build-Up, Guerrillas Active in South**

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — South Korean troops took two North Korean towns today, found one deserted and met no resistance in the other. Their 8th Division seized abandoned Tokchon, road and rail centre in Korea's mountainous "waist" and troops of the 7th R.O.K. Division occupied nearby Wonnai, scene of recent bitter fighting.

Reports from the north-western front indicate that both sides were building up forces for a major battle.

A 48-hour lull in the fighting was broken only by United Nations bombers hammering Communist supply routes into northwest Korea. American planes dropped 10,000 incendiary bombs on the Pukchong road junction, 112 kms. east of Sinuiju, temporary capital of the North Koreans, at the mouth of the Yalu.

Carrier planes claimed direct hits on the southern spans of rail bridges across the river from Manchuria and on a road bridge 60 kms. upstream, they met heavy anti-aircraft fire.

**British Attacked**

Guerrilla fighting has flared up in South Korea near the route along which the British brigade is moving from Pusan to its concentration area, 92 kms. south of Seoul, it was stated today.

South Koreans also reported engagements along the United Nations main supply route to the northwestern front.

On the northeastern coast, American marines aided by carrier aircraft resumed their advance.

Front-line reports placed them 20 kms. south of the Chochin reservoir, which lies about 65 kms. north-northwest of Hamhung.

This morning another MIG 15 Communist jet fighter was shot down in the area of Sinuiju, the Communists' new capital, of which nine-tenths was destroyed by 80 American Superfortresses yesterday in what was described as "one of the best precision jobs of the Korean war."

The first Communist MIG 15 was shot down yesterday in the first fight between jet aircraft in history.

**Eisenhower Was Not Officially Named**

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — North Atlantic diplomats today expressed surprise at reports that General Dwight Eisenhower had said yesterday that he would soon "be in Europe." They pointed out that though he would be welcomed as Supreme Commander by all the North Atlantic nations, several steps still had to be taken before the office could be created and he could be officially appointed.

What General Eisenhower said to newspaper reporters at Fort Worth, Texas, yesterday was that it "looks to me as if I shall have to go to Europe."

**Chinese Columns Speed-Up General Advance on Lhasa**

NEW DELHI, Thursday (Reuter). — The north-west China Communist party, in a Peking broadcast, has called on General Liu Po Chong to speed up the advance of his troops in Tibet.

A Chinese radio claim that Lhasa, Tibetan capital, had fallen to the advancing Communists was doubted in New Delhi today.

Peking broadcast picked up in Kalimpong last night also carried a message from the Chinese-supported Panchen Lama, expressing the hope that their "liberation" would be completed soon. The Panchen Lama is reported to be accompanying the Chinese troops.

**Chinese 'Volunteers' Avoiding Battle**

By **Frank Robertson**  
 Cabled to The Post

TOKYO, Thursday (OPNS). — General MacArthur's Headquarters has estimated that 80,000 Chinese Communist troops have now been committed in North Korea with an additional 60,000 en route for the battle zone.

These forces have been drawn from possible half-a-million men now massed in Manchuria.

The main Chinese force is apparently concentrated on the western front above the Chonachon river line where, together with North Korean units, it is deployed against four American divisions, a British brigade and four South Korean divisions, several of which are seriously depleted in strength.

An H.Q. spokesman said that Chinese units, although lacking the firing power of U.N. forces, were highly mobile divisions whose pack animals allow them to move through mountainous terrain with considerable freedom, avoiding roads and open country.

He described the Chinese infantryman's conduct in battle as exemplary.

Ordered in  
 It has been announced that elements of four Chinese armies, each of which consists of three divisions, have so far been identified in Korea. All prisoners so far interrogated have said that they were ordered into Korea by their units, none has been found to support the claims of Peking and Moscow that the Chinese in Korea were all volunteers.

A number of those killed or captured were wearing Chinese Communist insignia.

In spite of the Chinese build-up, however, they have shown a marked reticence to join battle during the past few days. Only patrol contact has been reported and air observation has indicated that some units were withdrawing.

Although the possibility of a major Chinese-Korean encircling movement cannot be ruled out, events of the past few days have only served to heighten the mystery of China's intervention when the Korean war is all but ended.

**Chinese Columns Speed-Up General Advance on Lhasa**

troops were moving from Chamdo, southwards toward Pogyi, about 350 kms from the capital.

Indian officials here were unable to reconcile this report with the mission's report ten days ago that the Communists were in the vicinity of Shigatse, about 400 kms north-east of the capital.

Unofficial sources were inclined to believe that more than one Chinese column was engaged in the operations in Tibet.

**Religious Freedom**

Troops of the Chinese-led Tibetan army advancing on Lhasa were ordered by their leaders today to "safeguard the Tibetan's freedom of religious belief," the Communist New China News Agency reported last night. "Energetic protection must be accorded to Lama temples," a proclamation told the troops.

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Friday, November 19, 1955  
Kislev 1, 5711, Maharram 29, 1376

TEN days ago the fortnightly convoy from Israel to the University and Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus was summarily turned back. To judge from the statements of its senior representatives on the Mixed Armistice Commission, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan seems to have lost all sense of political responsibility on the matter of the convoy. Only viewed in that light, can one explain the effrontery of the delegate's reply that "Jordan takes orders from no one, not General Riley or the U.N."

To challenge the authenticity of a map is one thing. But so far, the Jordan Government has accepted the main provisions of the Rhodes Agreement as binding upon itself as upon Israel, and not open to contempt by either side. Article VIII is unambiguous: over the signature of plenipotentiaries, it declares the parties to be agreed in principle on resumption of normal functioning of the cultural and humanitarian institutions on Mount Scopus and on free access to them. On the face of it, this readiness to see the Hospital and University again at work in their appointed buildings for the good of all who seek healing or learning promised well for the early implementation which was to be the business of a Special Committee. Yet the Jordan delegation has made it its business to prevent implementation by a studied policy of abstention, postponement and intransigence.

The extravagance of the Jordanian remarks would be laughable, were it not that its undertones suggest that there are circles in Jordan bold enough to identify themselves publicly with a fundamental violation of the Rhodes Agreement. It is not a question of goodwill to let the convoy through. Goodwill in general should prevail between neighbours and it will yet prevail, but here there exists a solemn undertaking to permit free access to buildings which were built to serve a purpose far removed from politics, and which, in fact, are Israeli territory and have at all times been guarded by Israeli police. To flaunt itself as a sovereign State which takes orders from nobody is unbefitting for a little principality subsidised, and virtually garrisoned, by Great Britain. The British Minister will be taken slightly aback by this sauciness, and Sir Gladwyn Jebb, at Lake Success, hard put to it to find mitigation for this pretentious indiscipline.

There is, however, no reason to think that King Abdullah is averse from peace with Israel. Dr. Bunche has told the story of last year's meeting at Shuneh, where the basic agreement leading to the Rhodes Armistice was reached. The trouble may be that in the King's entourage there are still a few without his shrewdness and eye for the main chance, and still unchastened. It may be too that Abdullah is playing for time. At all events, the prompt resignation of Shureiki-Pasha from the new Cabinet is a hopeful sign that the obstreperous group which he led will shortly vanish from the political scene.

## New King and Queen of Sweden INDIA OPPOSED to U.N. ARMY



Sweden's new King and Queen. Radio photo was taken as they were leaving the Royal Palace following the death of Gustav V.

STOCKHOLM. DUSK was falling over the Royal Palace in Stockholm when Sweden's new King, Gustav Adolf, stepped out on to the Palace balcony, showed himself for the first time to his people as their new monarch and simultaneously gave them an indication of the character and temperament of their new ruler. In the bitterly cold air he responded to their cheers, returning three times to wave from the balcony with the four-year-old Crown Prince Carl in his arms, but on the final occasion he held up his hand for silence, smiled broadly and said: "I thank you sincerely for your loyal reception, but now we are going inside and this is for the last time."

This brief exchange convinced the Swedes that their monarch, while a man of charm, was also a man of authority. The fact is that the new king has already taken a firm grip on the high post for which he has been preparing for something like forty years. In recent times he had increasingly been fulfilling all the routine duties of Royalty which had been too onerous for his late father and had made himself a respected and well-liked figure in the country's public life—serious, conscientious and able to combine Royal dignity with humour and easy informality.

The motto he announced on the day of his inauguration, "Duty before Everything" might well serve as the motto of his own life. At the age of 19 he was a lieutenant in the Swedish Life Guards and as a young man devoted himself to studies of every aspect of his country's life and history. He is probably the most widely travelled monarch Sweden has ever had. In the interests of his passionate hobby of archaeology he has journeyed to the Far

East, India, Greece, Italy and to Egypt, where in 1953 he was engaged to Princess Margaret of Britain, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, to whom he was married by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Windsor Castle in the same year.

### Two British Spouses

Fifteen years later this partnership was ended by the tragic death of Princess Margaret and three years later the then Crown Prince married for the second time, again choosing a British bride, Lady Louise Mountbatten, who is now Sweden's queen. With her he made a fresh journey which took him to Japan and the U.S.

He has always shown himself able to make himself at home at all levels of society and he has made himself the unquestioned leader of Sweden's cultural life. He is an Honorary Doctor of seven universities, including Cambridge and Harvard, and many archaeological discoveries made by Swedish experts in Greece, Italy, Cyprus and elsewhere have been carried out under his personal inspiration. He is also a keen sportsman. In his younger days he was a tennis player, though he never reached the expert level of his father, and a good skier. Now, at 67, his recreations are mainly golf, fishing and motoring. He made one journey by car to Ethiopia, and only this year motored to the Riviera and back. He is a complete abstainer from alcohol and at the many public banquets he has to attend he smilingly responds to toasts by raising a glass of mineral water.

This moderation in living must have contributed much to the vitality, good humour and ability with which Gustav Adolf has taken over the heavy burden of monarchy in a difficult period for his country, at an age when most businessmen are just retiring from public activity.

JOHN KILMARNOCK

A summary statement of Pandit Nehru's thoughts on foreign policy in the world today, released by the Overseas News Agency by arrangement with the information section of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations.

The common features of Asia today are reaction from the previous colonial regime; resurgent nationalism; agrarian movements; a desire to get rid of our economic backwardness; and a passionate urge for freedom.

India has tried to follow in all modesty and humility what she considers the right path, and has tried to understand the viewpoints of others. She does not claim infallibility of judgment, nor does she recognize such infallibility of judgment and monopoly of rectitude in any other country. It is unreasonable to seek peace by taking steps which make its realization more difficult. Disagreement is often softened by sincere effort at mutual understanding; recrimination only leads to the hardening of differences.

Our country's history during the past 30 years shows that we do not follow a policy of appeasement and that we stand up against what we consider evil, whatever the consequences. But we have always left the door open for conciliation and a peaceful approach. We try to adapt this policy in the international sphere.

We have attached great importance to the United Nations because it held out the hope of international cooperation. This organization was started by President Roosevelt and others as a special forum where all nations, even those holding different and contrary views, should meet together and try to find some common method of action. Any attempt to change the basic provisions of the Charter, or to exclude particular nations, has far-reaching results and we are opposed to it.

### Changing U.N. Character

What is happening today is, I believe, an attempt to change the basic character of the Charter of the United Nations. That is a serious affair, because we are going beyond what it was meant to be. I do not say that no changes should ever be made; but it is a very serious thing and not the sort of thing that should be done in a hurry, without thinking of all the consequences.

Once the United Nations functions with more or less unanimity, there is no doubt that its will must prevail, backed by military forces, etc. Once it splits up into two the screen showed rows and rows of tents and huts. There are better camps and worse camps, but they are all bad. And then he gave figures of the cost to the Agency of the upkeep of the camps.

The war episodes include many scenes of tough fighting and show the slow crystallization of the three armed services. In quick sequence, the growth and operation of new industries are thrown on the screen, the rise of new villages and the repair of former Arab towns, various scenes from the country's political life and Knesset meetings. We see Mr. Sharrett and Mr. Eban take their places as full-fledged U.N. delegates on May 14, 1949, and the hoisting of the Israeli flag at Lake Success.

The film, of which 75 copies are being distributed, with English, French, Yiddish, Hebrew and Spanish texts, will give people abroad an insight into the development of Israel. On the technical side, there is a marked improvement over previous similar films. The sequences are well done, and synchronization is better than any hitherto. The tunes of the young Chababron accordionist, for instance, which accompany most of the film, match his actions perfectly when he is flashed onto the screen, and the "mosaic" are also in complete harmony with the pictures.

There is little sentimentality in the fast moving documentary, and the narration, written by Mr. Michael Elkins, explained in sober words, and through a wealth of statistics, Israel's achievements, aims and shortcomings. "Camps, particularly for people who had been living years in camps in the countries they left, are bad," said the narrator when

huge warring groups, then the question of sanctions, as such, has no meaning, and only a question of world war arises.

"We do not think it is inevitable for a world conflict to take place between the democratic world and the communist world. Every effort should be made to avoid it, because the result of such a major conflict will be disastrous—for the entire world. Given a period of peace, the inner weaknesses of any system will show themselves, and there will be a tendency

By Jawaharlal Nehru  
Prime Minister of India

for each country to evolve on lines best suited to its existing conditions and genius. Therefore, it is of paramount importance to avoid a world war.

### Danger of World War

The whole idea behind the U.N. Charter is this: You can have police action or military action on a small scale, and the U.N. should be prepared for it. But you cannot really take sanctions against very powerful nations, without having a world war.

The United Nations, by its Charter, tried to avoid world war in the hope that when people met and discussed things, they might quarrel but they would not go to war, and some way would be found out. If we set aside that approach, then we will find ourselves functioning in a completely different way.

I can understand the use of military forces by the U.N. in Korea or any other place where aggression occurs, but when it comes to the possibility of a world war, the whole question is whether we try to avoid its coming, or create conditions where it is more likely to come.

Under its Charter the United Nations has the right to use military force. The point is whether the taking of a particular step is necessitated by events and leads, or is likely to lead, to peace or the reverse.

In the present set of circumstances, we think that the step of creating armed forces everywhere for the use of U.N. is practically a kind of mobilization nations may undergo, which for the moment seem to us unnecessary and not likely to produce any effective results, but certainly likely to produce a certain atmosphere and psychology of war and fear. So far as the countries of the West are concerned, they have the Atlantic Pact and the rest. Now it simply means applying that to countries in Asia, or other countries, which in a military sense don't count for very much but in which such application will certainly create a large psychological element of a type we don't think is good. It simply means diverting

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in Caesarea, Kibbutz Sdot Yam, on Wednesday, November 15, at 3 p.m.  
Buses from Hadera to Caesarea at 2.30 p.m. and from Caesarea to Hadera at 5 p.m.  
KIBBUTZ SDOT YAM

**PROGRESSIVE PARTY, HAIFA GROUP**  
KIRYAT BIALIK GROUP  
On Saturday, November 11, at 5.30 p.m. at the New School  
**Dr. HERBERT FOERDER**  
Member of the Knesset  
will speak in German on the subject: "NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY, NO CLASSES AND PARTY EGOTISM"

**TNUAT HAHERUT**  
(Founded by the "Irgun Zeval Leumi")  
TEL AVIV  
Tomorrow, November 11, at 8.15 p.m. at the "Diamond Club," 3 Ahuzat Bayit St. (near Kupat Am Bank)  
**SAMUEL MERLIN**  
(member of the Knesset) will speak on 'CRISES'  
In English All Welcome

**PROGRESSIVE PARTY TEL AVIV GROUP**  
SYMPOSIUM on the THEME THE FUTURE OF TEL AVIV  
on Friday, November 10, at 8 p.m. in the Mograbi Theatre Hall  
The speakers are:  
Dr. M. Stern, Hermann Sternberg, Chemda Ne'ach-Moses, M. Amos, Z. Klement-nowski, Arich Bentos, I. Adler, Dr. S. Kanowitz, I. Rauchberg, Miriam Ben Porath, Moshe Goldstein.  
Leader: IDOV COHEN  
There will also be speakers from the audience.

**PROGRESSIVE PARTY JERUSALEM GROUP**  
SYMPOSIUM on the THEME THE FUTURE OF JERUSALEM  
on Friday, November 10, at 8 p.m. at the Zion Hall.  
The speakers are:  
Daniel Auster, Rachel Kopan, J. Blumenfeld, J. Harrari, J. Nenner, Dr. W. Abels, Dr. P. Jacobs, M. Landau.  
Leader: THODOR HATAGLI  
There will also be speakers from the audience.

**HISTADRUT LIST**  
IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING  
The question of the immigrant settlements' municipal status calls for a speedy decision. The absorption process of new immigrants in these settlements was shaped by the geographical condition of abandoned villages in which immigrants settled, without regard, and often even counter, to the principles underlying the very fundamentals of the country's economic and administrative planning.

This development created the background for serious and complicated problems, for the solution of which concerted action on the part of various government departments, the Jewish Agency and local authorities is imperative. Some of the settlements that are unable to adequately organize public services should be attached, with the least possible delay, to existing local authorities. The rest must be granted forthwith an independent municipal status, and should benefit at the same time from the loyal support of existing neighbouring authorities.

**OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC PROPERTY**  
In certain places there are still valuable deposits of public property (lands, water works) in the custody of public and semi-public bodies. Some are also in private hands which refuse to return the deposits left at the time in their custody and here and there exploit the entanglements of a complicated legal situation. Histadrut representatives will determine the right, and if necessary will also demand the passing of a law in the Knesset, directing holders of public property to return it to its true owners.

**Vote For**



## Pipe Lines To Compete With Suez Canal

TRANSIT through the Suez Canal has increased rapidly since the end of World War II, writes the "Christian Science Monitor." Total traffic in both directions through the Canal was 68,862,000 tons in 1949, almost twice the total during 1938. But "this spectacular growth in traffic was due entirely to increased oil shipments from the Middle Eastern fields. While in 1938 tanker movements constituted only 17 per cent of the canal traffic, they went up to 60 per cent during the last year. Movement of other cargoes in 1949 was still slightly below prewar.

Yet, by the end of 1950, the first big new pipe line from Iraq to the Mediterranean coast is to be opened. It will have a yearly output of 15 m. to 20 m. tons. By 1955 at the latest, four or five other big pipe lines are scheduled for completion. The oil carrying capacity of the Middle Eastern pipe lines will then increase to 66 m. tons annually and oil transit through the Suez Canal will be reduced accordingly.

### Main Question For Future

Despite the probable decrease in oil shipments in the near future, the Suez Canal will remain one of the most important water lanes in the world, and an excellent business for its share owners as long as it is operated as a free and neutralized thoroughfare between the Asiatic and the African continents.

The main question for the future of the canal, says the "Monitor," is therefore, whether this kind of management will be secured, once the canal passes under exclusive control of Egypt.

## ANTI-GENOCIDE CONVENTION BECOMES INTERNATIONAL LAW



Prof. Raphael Lemkin, of Yale University, (standing, extreme right) who invented the term "genocide" for the "mass destruction of racial, ethnic, religious, or national groups" on October 17 attended the final ratification of the International Convention against Genocide, of which he was one of the prime promoters. The photograph shows the signing of the Convention at the office of the Secretary of the United Nations by (seated) Dr. John N. Chang, South Korea; Dr. Jean Price Murs, Haiti; Dr. Nasrallah Entekam, Iran; Jean Chastel, France; and Ruben Espinoza, Costa Rica. Their signatures brought to 24 the number of countries which have ratified the Anti-Genocide Convention thus making it international law. — Behind the five delegates are standing: Dr. Ivan Kerno, U.N. Assistant Secretary General for Legal Affairs; Mr. Trygve Lie, U.N. Secretary General; Mr. Fernando Fournier, Costa Rica; and Prof. Raphael Lemkin.

### SABOTAGING UNITED NATIONS' POLICY

## SYNGMAN RHEE'S STRUGGLE FOR POWER

By Robert P. Martin

SEUL, (ONA). AN ancient, frail little man, President Syngman Rhee of the Republic of Korea is playing a dangerously explosive game—pretending to cooperate fully with the United Nations, but in reality desperately resisting and sabotaging United Nations policies which threaten his autocratic power.

The competent U.N. Commission has ruled that Rhee's

power should not now extend beyond the 38th parallel, and that the U.N. command should establish a civil government in the North, pending nationwide elections. Rhee has denounced this as illegal. He insists he will cooperate with the U.N., but he has already sent five provincial governors, civil administrators, police and rightist strong-arm gangs to North Korea in defiance of the U.N. directive.

Rhee's actions are supported by the United States Embassy in Seoul, and have at least the tacit approval of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. And Rhee bitterly denounces as pro-Communist any one who opposes his efforts to gain absolute control of all Korea.

### Northern Land Reform

The American representative to the "Little Assembly" has suggested that the economic structure of North Korea be kept intact, that land reforms and the nationalization programme be changed until a thorough review has been made by the U.N. Commission on Korea. This suggestion will certainly receive support of other Asian countries and the British Commonwealth. But this is what Rhee says:

We were beginning land reform in the South when the war began. This land reform law will be extended to the North. We will do nothing about it during the harvest this year. But next year we will take away the land given to the landlords and return it to the landless. The landlords will be permitted to keep only what they can cultivate and will be obliged to sell the remainder to the Government.

His theory seems valid because it provides for ultimate land distribution. But the fact is that the South Korean government—dominated by conservatives most of whom were landlords or who received their support from the landlords—had a land redistribution programme on the books for two years but did nothing about putting it into effect. And if any government tries to take the land away from the North Korean farmers, there will be bloody revolts in every section.

Rhee insists that in sending his police, governors and administrators to the north he is interested solely in reestablishing order, and that the administrators will not be "imposed" on the people for any length of time.

### Learning the People's Views

"The army and police will find out what the people want," he declares. "If the governors or administrators are unpopular, they will be replaced. If they are popular, they will be given formal appointments."

Rhee said that if the people believe that both the North and the South should have a general election, this will be granted. He will learn the "views" of the people by sending the governors he appointed to find out the wishes of the people, or by sending other officials from the South to tour the North.

Rhee made some very revealing remarks on how he hopes to perpetuate his control in the North through the various rightist youth groups. "The Korean youth groups were the strongest organizations fighting the Communists in the South," he declared. "These youths are going north to make the situation clear—to make the people understand the situation. The youth groups will organize the North Korean youths to protect their homes."

**National Guard** "Before the Communist attack, we realized that a 100,000-man army was insufficient. But American advisers and others insisted it would interfere with reconstruction and the country's economy to have a 300,000-man army as we wanted. So we decided to have a 200,000-man national guard.

"The biggest youth group, the Northwest Youth League, was organized by refugees from the North. (In actual practice, the League was a terrorist organization which rightist political leaders used in their strong-arm work against any anti-Rhee groups.) Army officers went to the towns and villages to recruit people from the youth groups for this militia. So they are

## WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS

### Cairo Conference on ME High Command

THE doubts I had about the High Command in the Middle East were fed continually by the reports which I received from many quarters. It became urgently necessary for me to go there and settle the decisive questions on the spot. It was at first accepted that this journey would be by Gibraltar and Takoradi and thence across Central Africa to Cairo, involving five or even six days' flying.

As this would carry me through tropical and malarious regions, a whole series of protective injections was prescribed. Some of these would take 10 days to give their immunity, and involved considerable discomfort and even inactivity meanwhile. Several members of the War Cabinet also took a very close and friendly interest in my welfare, and became an opposing factor to be reasoned with.

However, at this juncture there arrived in England a young American pilot, Captain Vanderkloot, who had flown down from the United States in the aeroplane "Commando," a Liberator plane from which the bomb-racks had been removed and some sort of passenger accommoda-

tion substituted. This machine was certainly capable of flying along the route prescribed with good margins in hand at all stages.

Porter, the Chief of the Air Staff, saw this pilot and cross-examined him about "Commando." Vanderkloot, who had already flown a million miles as pilot, asked why it was necessary to fly all round by Takoradi, Kano, Fort Lamy, Obeid, &c. He said he could fly in one bound from Gibraltar to Cairo. This altered the whole picture. I could be in Cairo in two days without any trouble about Central African bugs and the inoculations against them. Porter was convinced.

We were all anxious about the reaction of the Soviet Government to the unpleasant though inevitable news that there could be no crossing of the Channel in 1942.

It happened that on the night of July 28 I had the honour of entertaining the King to dinner with the War Cabinet in the propped-up garden-room at Number 10. This was the plan of my visit to Moscow and making personal contact with Marshal Stalin came to the fore, and enlisted much support among my colleagues.

I obtained His Majesty's approval privately, and immediately he had gone, brought the Ministers, who were in a good frame of mind, into the Cabinet Room and clinched matters. It was settled that I did go to Cairo in any case and should propose to Stalin that I should go on to see him.

We started after midnight on Sunday Aug. 2 from Lyneham in the bomber "Commando." We reached Gibraltar unexpectedly on the morning of Aug. 3, spent the day looking round the fortress, and started at 6 p.m. for Cairo, a hop of 2,000 miles or more, as the detours necessary to avoid the hostile aircraft around the Desert battle were considerable. No one molested us in the air, and we did not come within cannon-shot of any important town.

It was my practice on these journeys to sit in the co-pilot's seat before sunrise, and when I reached it on this morning of Aug. 4 there in the past, glimmering dawn the endless winding silver ribbon of the Nile stretched joyously before us.

Now for a short spell I became "the man on the spot." Instead of sitting at home waiting for the news from the front I could send it myself. This was exhilarating.

The following issues had to be settled in Cairo. Had Gen. Auchinleck or his staff lost the confidence of the Desert Army? If so, should he be relieved, and who could succeed him? In dealing with a commander of the highest character and quality, of proved ability and resolution, such decisions are painful. In order to fortify my own judgment I had urged Gen. Smuts to come from South Africa to the scene, and he was already at the Embassy when I arrived.

We spent the morning together and I told him all our troubles and the choices that were open. In the afternoon I had a long talk with Auchinleck, who explained the military position very clearly. The next morning, at his request, I saw Gen. Corbett (C.G.S. Middle East), of whom the Commander-in-Chief had a very high opinion.

He told me that Auchinleck was anxious to lay down the command of the Eighth Army at the earliest moment and return to his wider sphere in Cairo. He then surprised me by saying: "I am in command of the Army. In fact, I have been living with my kit packed for the last week." This arrangement had certainly not been considered by us.

After luncheon Gen. Wavell arrived from India, and at six o'clock I held a meeting, about the Middle East, attended by all the authorities—Smuts, Casey, the C.I.G.S. Wavell, Auchinleck, Adml. Harwood and Tedder for the Air. We did a lot of business with a very great measure of agreement. But all the time my mind kept turning to the prime question of the command.

It is not possible to deal with changes of this character without reviewing the alternatives. In this part of the problem the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, whose duty it was to appraise the quality of our generals, was my adviser. Alexander and Montgomery had both fought with him in the battle which enabled us to get back to Dunkirk in May 1940. We both greatly admired Alexander's magnificent conduct in the hopeless campaign to which he had been committed in Burma. Montgomery's reputation stood high. If it were decided to relieve Auchinleck

we had no doubt that Alexander must be ordered to carry the load in the Middle East. But the feelings of the Eighth Army must not be overlooked. Might it not be taken as a reproach upon them and all their commanders of every grade if two men were sent from England to supersede all those who had fought in the desert? Gen. Gott seemed in every way to meet the need. The troops were devoted to him and he had not earned the title "Strafer" by anything. But then there was the view which Brooke reported to me, that he was very tired and needed a rest.

On Aug. 5 I visited the Alamein positions. I drove with Gen. Auchinleck in his car to the extreme right flank of the line, west of El Ruweisat, which was held by the Australian 9th Division. Thence we proceeded along the front to his headquarters behind the Ruweisat ridge, where we were given breakfast in a wire-netted cube, full of flies and important military personages.

I had asked for various officers to be brought but above all Gen. "Strafer" Gott. Having made the acquaintance of the various Corps and Divisional Commanders who were present, I asked that Gen. Gott should drive with me to the airfield, which was my next stop. And here was my first and last meeting with Gott. As we rumbled and jolted over the rough tracks I looked into his clear blue eyes and questioned him about himself. Was he tired, and had he any views to give?

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**THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF LABOUR IN ISRAEL**  
TEL AVIV & JAFFA LABOUR COUNCIL

On SUNDAY, November 12, 1950, at 8 p.m.

Meeting of English speaking members in connection with the coming elections to the Seventh Council of the Tel Aviv/Jaffa Municipality

WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF Gershon Agron and Reuben Burstein

MEMBERS INVITED  
Your List is the Histadrut List

14  
NOVEMBER

THE DAY OF THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION IS APPROACHING

Your Vote is decisive

ENSURE EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION

VOTE "Tzadi" צ

General Zionist Organisation Centre Party

הסתדרות הציונים הכלליים בישראל  
מפלגת המרכז

**PELTOURS**

Our next Tours:

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- TO EMEK & GALILEE Wednesday (3 days)
- TO THE NEGEV Every Monday and Wednesday (1 day)
- TO REHOVOT and the Southern Colonies every Monday and Thursday (afternoon)
- SIGHTSEEING in the main cities

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REHOVOT: Herzl Street, Telephone 225

### Forthcoming departures:

DATE	AIRLINE	DESTINATION
Sunday Nov. 12	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London
	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	EL AL	Khartoum, Nairobi, Livingstone, Johannesburg
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, Vienna
	L.A.L.	Rome, Vienna
	Hellenic Airlines	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
Monday Nov. 13	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Istanbul
	S.A.S.	Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Paris, London, New York
	AIR FRANCE	Tokyo, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York, Brussels, London, New York, Johannesburg
Tuesday Nov. 14	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Vienna
	S.A.S.	Rome, Vienna
Wednesday Nov. 15	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich, Rome, New York
	EL AL	Amsterdam, London, New York
	K.L.M.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Rome, London
	Cyprus Airways	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Nicosia, Istanbul
	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	S.A.S.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, London, New York
Thursday Nov. 16	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila, Paris, London, New York
	AIR FRANCE	Tokyo, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York, Brussels, London, New York, Johannesburg
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	Hellenic Airlines	Nicosia, Rhodes, Athens
Friday Nov. 17	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Munich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
Saturday Nov. 18	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London

FROM HAIFA:  
S.A. "HOMERUTH" sailing on November 12 to Marseilles  
S.A. "ARTEA" sailing on November 13 to Genoa and Marseilles  
S.A. "ANABRIA" sailing on November 14 to Larnaca, Ismir, Piraeus, Bari, Venice  
S.A. "GALILEE" sailing on November 15 to Venice  
S.A. "NEPTUNIA" sailing on November 21 to Piraeus, Naples, New York.  
(The above is subject to alterations without notice)

COMPILED BY

**PELTOURS**

TEL AVIV: JERUSALEM: HAIFA: REHOVOT: NEW YORK: LONDON: PARIS: MARSEILLES: BRUSSELS: VIENNA: ROME: JOHANNESBURG: CAIRO: TOWN

### BIRD-LIFE TRAGEDY IN BENYAMINA

## The Honey Murder Case

By Paula Arnold

RETURNING from a visit to England, I was overjoyed to find again our most charming garden birds, the Jericho sunbirds, who, so we feared, had apparently been exterminated by the untimely and indeed unheard-of snowstorm in February. True, there are only three pairs in the vicinity, as far as I can ascertain; and as I hear from a neighbor, one of these lost their second brood in August, through a cat's depredations.

Still, a beginning of resettlement has been made, and we can again hope that these flashing jewels will enliven our gardens in numbers, as they did for the last ten years.

### Smothered in Sweetness

Seeing them once more, the cocks in their proud splendor of shimmering blue-green, hovering above the bignonia or hunting insects, off the wire-screen only a few feet from me, I was reminded of a shocking episode that occurred during the great snow. I then told my readers, as some will remember, of the half-frozen birds brought to me—one in fact flew into the house of its own free will—and how they recovered. My article was written before the third act was played out, and it turned the delightful story

into a tragedy. The two birds I revived were a cock and a hen. He was constantly pursuing her, but I thought no more about it, as he was in full mating plumage; I naturally assumed it was love that made the birds go round. True, I found that he sometimes pecked her away from the bowl of honey placed for them on a table by the window. But I had removed this trouble by placing a second saucer on my desk, where the hen used to feed unmolested, after I had twice chased the cock away. On the fifth day of the cold spell, the snow already melted, but the thermometer being still not far above freezing point, I found the cock circling the room as usual in the morning; but the unfortunate hen was standing on the rim of her bowl in the most terrible plight: every one of her long tail feathers plucked out and lying in the saucer, herself smeared with honey so that she could scarcely move, much less fly.

I cleaned her with warm water, drying her carefully, and when she was put near her honeybowl she fed again. She would not or could not fly, however, without her tail as rudder.

Whenever I placed her on a table or the desk, she would sail down to the floor and creep about on rugs and stones like a mouse, breaking my heart with this unnatural behaviour. I hoped she would recover, because she went on feeding, and except for her refusal to fly, seemed quite chipper.

I now attended to the assassin whom I would have liked to strangle! He was banished to Siberia—the neighbouring room which was unheated—provided with bread and water in the form of honey, and left to himself, with the door to the garden opened. He flew in and out for some hours, and towards evening vanished, not to return.

### "Why, oh Why?"

The hen lived on for a week, but on the eighth day—the thirteenth after her rescue—I found her dead in the morning, whether from internal injuries received from the cock, or from cold, creeping about the stone floor, I cannot determine. The attack itself is a mystery to me, too. It might be thinkable that he inadvertently dipped her in the honey—but the tail-feathers must have been plucked out of malice aforethought, and with some expenditure of brute force. Why?



## LIFE IS HARD AT KHALSA

## 'Maabarot' Prepare for Winter

By Ruth Calk

WITH winter rains imminent, desperate efforts are being made to improve housing conditions in "maabarot." Prefabricated tin huts and "badonim" (canvas huts) are replacing tents, and when tin huts cannot be obtained, the canvas tent flaps are being doubled.

It takes three hours to knock the parts of a tin hut into position, and already many have been put up in all parts of the country. They look ugly, are said to be hot in summer and cold in winter, but they keep the rain out. That is what matters at the moment.

There are now 38,000 immigrants in 38 "maabarot," and that is only the beginning; many more are to spring up like mushrooms. Of the 50,000 newcomers in immigrant camps, 16,000 will soon fend for themselves in work villages, bringing the total of the work village population to close to 50,000. Here, too, arrangements are being hurried through for adequate winter quarters.

## Good to Have a House

"It's good to live in a house," said David Yehia, a Yemenite who, with his wife and three children, had just moved to the Khasla Maabara near Kfar Giladi in Upper Galilee. He was planting vegetables around the tin hut that serves as his home. The Yehias had lived at Rosh Ayyin for a year, are happy to be independent now. David earns IL1.720 a day in afforestation work, and they can manage well on that.

The cooperative store provides all their needs, and clothing has been promised. What more do they want? Regular work, a house and food, and schooling for the son. "That is what they promised us, and they haven't let us down," he said.

The small family from Poland who arrived in the country less than three months ago, shares a room with another family in a "badonim" and likes it. "It's freedom," said Moishe, "and I have good and regular work as a blacksmith, which brings me IL2.400 a

day." They had met the other family at Shaar Aitah and got on well with each other. "It helps," said Rivke, "one of us minds the children while the other stands in the grocer's queue."

## Not Enough Work

Conditions are indeed difficult, not only at Khasla, which from the employment point of view is one of the better camps. In other "maabarot," such as Kadima, near Tel Mond, people work only three days a week, except fathers with many children who get four or even five days' work. There just isn't enough work to go around," said the harassed manager. Lack of work makes the people more bitter than any other hardship. They accuse the labour exchange of favoritism, assert that others with fewer children or less skill work more days, and there is frequent fighting among the 800-odd inmates.

The 350 men, from no less than 15 different countries, work mainly in afforestation and building at Khasla. Adjacent to the ruins of the former Arab village, a new town is to rise for an eventual population of 10,000. The beginnings in which the present tent and hut dwellers are to live, are already visible.

Now the immigrants live opposite the old village, at the foot of the Naftali hills. How the camp will stand up to the winter rains flowing down the hillside has yet to be seen. The immigrants have been told to dig ditches around their quarters to prevent the rainwater from flooding the tents and "badonim." The tin huts are built over raised and paved foundations which, it is hoped, will keep the floods out.

## No Equipment

Khasla's school accommodates 220 of the 270 school children, and the kindergarten only 50 out of 120 tots. "We have no equipment," said the teachers. Kadima has a school but no teacher. There are no babies' homes or day creches yet in most "ma-

abarot." WIZO says they have no funds while the Working Women's Organization, both of which have promised to set up homes for small children, says the whole scheme is still being organized. The Kupat Holim nurse at Khasla wants something done quickly about the babies whose mothers, chiefly Yemenites, have little knowledge of baby care. She is also worried about the 15 cases of malaria which occurred during the past few days.

The contented Yemenite and Polish and Rumanian families are in the minority, it seems. The majority of those in the "maabarot" we visited, stand around in clusters and complain about the hard work and living conditions, lack of food, clothing and comfort. Pressed for details, a woman who used to be a dressmaker will say that she doesn't want to take up another profession in Rumania, whines a mother of three, they had eggs and meat aplenty, here they had "nothing." What were five or six eggs a week for a child anyway, she asked. Two Yemenites asserted that "a crust of hard bread" was all they could get in the cooperative store. The shop was as well stocked as any in town, and we watched people drawing their weekly rations.

## Positive Step

Some complaints are, of course, justified. Even the camp management agrees. Conditions are hard, clothing is difficult to come by with insufficient coupons and the few stand-bys the immigrants have, work is hard and it takes time to get used to the change, particularly for those who spent many idle months in immigrant camps.

Yet, the establishment of "maabarot" seems to be the only positive approach toward the absorption of the immigrants so long as the influx keeps pace with the influx. It is indeed premature to draw conclusions three months after this great change was started. If the immigrants can be induced to take matters into their own hands and find an interest in their homeland, then no doubt the "maabarot" may become an important factor in the integration of these new citizens.

## MUSICIANS — AUTHORS — ACTORS

## European Encounters

By Ernest Mandowsky

ON a recent visit to Italy, I met Signor Livio Luzzatto and his wife in Milan. He is about fifty, a composer and with a mainly local reputation, although one of his operas was successfully performed in Germany shortly before Hitler came to power. He is a Jew, born in Trieste, and spent the worst years of the Mussolini regime and the whole war in Switzerland. His musical output includes operas based on Biblical themes; he himself wrote the libretto.

When I saw him the great change of his life had come—his latest work, the opera, "Bersabea," was chosen by La Scala out of a hundred new operas for the yearly autumn try-out stagione in Bergamo. His will be one of three new works (one chosen by the Naples opera, the other by the Rome opera, and the third by La Scala) which will be presented next year. The two other new works are "Un Curioso Accidente" by Jacopo Napoli, and "La Croce Deserta" by Sandro Fuga.

At all the works the best Italian singers are participating. The four weeks stagione is subsidized by the state with 30 million Lira (IL30,000), and by the City of Bergamo with 8 million Lira. The income from the tickets will be about 10 million Lira.

The composer could not—or would not—tell me anything about the music. He asked, however, if there is any National Opera in Israel, and if it would not be possible to play the work in Israel—play the work in Israel would be fulfilled.

## Shaw's Translator

In Zurich I met Professor Siegfried Trebitsch, the German translator of G.B.S. It is well known that Shaw's real international fame spread only when the first plays of the Irish playwright were given on the Berlin stage before World War I—in the translations by Siegfried Trebitsch.

Trebitsch was introduced to Shaw by William Archer at the beginning of the century—and both the playwright and his translator remained close friends, writing to each other almost daily for half a century. But while in earlier years politics played an important role in their correspondence they gradually gave up mention of Hitler and Communism and all the rest.

"When I visited him in the later days," Trebitsch told me, "he did not express his strangely naive opinions about Hitler, or Stalin any more. And gradually we did not

even write to each other. As late as 1938 he said: 'My dear friend, you are really very careful and it is very clever of you to draw my attention on all these ugly things which Hitler has done... that means, if I understand rightly, that I cannot invite you and this man Ribbentrop for dinner at the same time?' And later, after the collapse of Hitler and the Nazis, Stalin became the favoured figure of his admiring writings and witicism.... you know, both of them and what they stand for, simply do not fit into the greatness of his spirit. He surely is the greatest writer of many generations, and the encounter with him and his personal charm represent, of course, the great event of my life—his political carelessness, however, grieved me very much for years."

"But, as I told you, we write to each other, and just now he did send me his latest play, 'Why See You? Not.' It's the right production for a nonagenarian!" Trebitsch smiled. Then told me of his own very successful literary output which includes some popular novels and poetry—and about his visit to Palestine in 1939.

## Kaiser and Camus

When the Zurich Schauspielhaus announced that it would start the new season with the revival of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" there were many open letters in the local Jewish periodical protesting against this plan. They said that the figure of Shylock is, in fact, a figure from the "Sturm und Drang" and that its impersonation would do much harm to the Jewish cause.

The Schauspielhaus, nevertheless, performed the play and Director Oskar Waelterlin proved in his production that the author held the Jewish and Gentile cause in a splendid dramatic balance.

Erwin Kaiser, who played Shylock, gave a most distinguished and convincing performance.

Later, at the same theatre, the premiere of Albert Camus' latest play, "Le Gerechtigkeit" was held in Geneva. The first three acts of the play, before the interval, are splendid; we witness a group of terrorists in a poorly renovated room in Moscow plotting to throw a bomb at Grand Duke Sergius (the time is February, 1905). But it is not only the tension emanating from the bomb-throwing plot which grips the interest, but the stimulating dialogue about principles of destruction and self-destruction in general which make the three acts fascinating.

Although the two last acts appeared somewhat pale, the play as a whole, splendidly produced and excellently acted, made a very favourable impression.

## WIRELESS PROGRAMMES

TEL AVIV: 42.9, 33.8 &amp; 52.2 M.; JERUSALEM: 407 M.; HAIFA: 349 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow: 8.30 a.m.); 1.30 p.m., 6, 8.30 and 10.25 p.m.; English: 2 and 10.15 p.m.; Arabic Programme (under review): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 7.35 p.m.; French: 3 p.m.

TODAY  
6.30 a.m. Service, 6.35 Exercises, 6.45 Musical Clock (R), 7.15 Melodies (R), 7.45 Oriental Music: R. Amar, 8.30 Close Down.  
10.00 a.m. Morning Concert (R), 10.30 Music from the Movies (R).

10.45 Music (R), 11.00 Ballet Music (R), 11.45 Bing Crosby (R), 12.00 N. Break for Music (R), 12.30 Programmes for Homeless (R), 1.00 Soldiers' Programme, 1.45 Light Music (R), 2.15 Programme for Yemenites, 2.30 Kabalat Shabbat, 4.00 Close Down.  
4.30 p.m. Classical Request Programme, 4.45 "Children and their Parents", 4.50 Children's Hour, 7.00 Hebrew Melodies (R), 7.45 Light Music (R), 8.00 Soldiers' Programme, 8.30 Bible Reading, 8.45 Commentary, 8.45 "The Political Scene", 9.00 Shabbat Readings, 9.15 Friday Night Concert, Chamber Music: Sonata from "The Musical Offering" (Bach); Danish Quartet; Quintet in F minor (Franck); Choral Quartet, 10.30 Hebrew Melodies (R), 11.15 Close Down.

TOMORROW  
7.30 a.m. Service & Morning Melodies (R), 8.45 Morning Melodies (R), 9.00 Morning Concert: "Le Paradis" (Couperin); Hora Concerto No. 2 (Mozart); Prelude & Fugue on B-A-C-H (Liszt), 10.30 Musical Quiz, 10.35 Light Music (R), 11.00 Concert Hall: Overture "Coriolanus" (Beethoven); Symphony Espagnole for Violin & Orchestra (Lalo); Symphony No. 2 (Borodin), 12.00 Soldiers' Programme, 1.45 Literary Corner, 1.45 Cantoral Recordings, 3.15 Close Down.

1.00 p.m. Contemporary Music: "L'Histoire du Soldat" (Stravinsky); 3.00 Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" (Act II), 3.15 "In the World of Art and Culture", 6.30 Shabbat Times (R), 6.45 Talk (R), 7.00 Guests in the Studio: 7.45 Talk (R), 8.00 Melave Malka, 8.30 Dances, 8.45 Light Music (R), 9.00 Dance Music (R), 11.15 Close Down.  
Immigrants' Hour (33.3 M.): 7.00 p.m. Yiddish, 7.30 p.m. Ladino; 10.00 p.m. French.  
Not Zion Leavels (33.3 M.): 12.30 Friday Evening Programme, 12.30 from the 33.3 M. Programme.  
12.30 Melave Malka, 12.45 Spotlight, 12.50 "Brighter Haberdashery" by David Kaplan.  
R.N.C. NEWS BROADCAST (33.3 & 34.9 M.): 8.30 News, 6.40 News Talk, 6.50 British Affairs, 7.00 p.m. French, 8.40 Page on Israel Affairs.

ARABY PROGRAMMER (220 M. & 444 M.): 6.30 p.m. Programme, 6.45 News, 6.50 News, 7.00 Bible Reading, 7.45 Maganah Shalom, 8.00 Soldiers' Programme, 8.30 News, 8.40 Interlude, 8.50 Messages from Soldiers, 9.00 The Camp Dances, 10.00 Close Down.  
Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Programme, 6.45 News, 6.50 News, 7.00 Bible Reading, 7.45 Maganah Shalom, 8.00 Soldiers' Programme, 8.40 Dance Music, 10.00 Close Down.

## From Haagen to Akron

By Frances B. Murphey

AKRON (Ohio). — THE explosion which robbed Dan Czimmerman of his eyesight will, not stop him from being a chemist. Although totally blind, the 31-year-old man has come here from Israel to study rubber chemistry at the University of Akron.

Formerly a technician in an Israel rubber factory, Czimmerman is eager to learn American methods which can help Israel's growing rubber industry.

During Israel's fight for independence, the Hungarian-born Czimmerman worked with explosives for the army. A blast blinded him.

Undaunted by the accident, he returned to the rubber factory to see if he could still work at his old job.

"I wanted to come back to my profession, so I wrote to different places in the world asking about the study of rubber chemistry," he recalled. "Each place referred me to Akron."

The Israel government sent him here under its rehabilitation programme for veterans. He has only two years in which to crowd a four-year course.

Chemistry, a subject often avoided by sighted students

because of its complexities, doesn't worry Czimmerman. "I think I'll be able to do 80 to 90 per cent of the regular work," he hopefully predicts.

Special equipment furnished by the American Foundation for the Blind simplifies his schoolwork. A microscope, circular slide rule and script guide for writing by hand is included. He wears a watch in Braille.

## Studying Made Easier

Using a recording machine, the chemist records textbook material with the help of friends who read the lessons. New words are spelled out, lengthy formulas clearly enunciated, Braille marks on the plastic records identify various chapters.

"This makes studying much easier than most people think," the friendly young man explained in his perfect English.

He refers occasionally to records made during the summer in New York City where he took refresher courses in chemistry.

Thirteen years ago I took chemistry in college in Czechoslovakia. I had taken some other courses by correspondence with the British In-

stitute after going to Israel," he recalled.

It was in Czechoslovakia that Czimmerman met and married his wife, Hanna. They have one son, Yigal, 5, who attends kindergarten.

The family lives in an apartment here in Akron. In Israel, their home is in the village of Haagen, between Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Discussing rubber manufacturing in the new nation, the student observed, "We have worked only with natural rubber and now are learning about synthetic rubber."

"We began with nothing. Today, the factory in which I worked, for our country, is very good," he added. Czimmerman's firm makes soles for shoes, hose and other rubber products.

"Our methods are not so up-to-date, so I want to learn American methods," he said. "I also want to take back laboratory equipment to fit my own use. There are a lot of things I will have to work out by myself."

Reproduced from the "Akron Beacon Journal"

## CHESS

Problem No. 528  
J. GOLDSMIDT, Rishon  
Specially composed for  
The Jerusalem Post



White to move. (11 & 10)

GAMES FROM THE CHESS OLYMPIAD

Game No. 233

White: Mink. Black: Donner

(Yugoslavia)

1. e4 e5 2. d4 exd4 3. c3 dxc3 4. Bc4 Bc5 5. Bxc5

6. dxc3 Nf6 7. Qd2 Qd6 8. Qe3 Qe7 9. Qf4 Qf6

10. Qg5 Qg7 11. Qh6 Qh8 12. Qg5 Qg7 13. Qf4 Qf6

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238. Qg5 Qg7 239. Qh6 Qh8 240. Qg5 Qg7 241. Qf4 Qf6



**By Marie Harris**

**EXPLOITATION** of patents and inventions. **Klopper & Ascher, P.O. 233, Tel Aviv.**



## PHILO'S PLACE IN HISTORY

**PHILO, FOUNDATION OF RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY.** By Harry Wolfson. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., and Oxford University Press, Vol. 1, pp. 16 + 482, Vol. II, 14 + 521, 1950, 65s. 6d.

Jews in philosophy, or the influence of Jews and Judaism on human thought — this used to be a favourite topic with Jewish writers who indulged in hair-splitting niceties and classification of mere hypotheses. It is gratifying, therefore, to find a different approach in Harry Wolfson's important work.

In most previous treatises the authors confined themselves to stressing the tendency of the Alexandrian Philo-Jewish to effect a synthesis of the Jewish faith with Greek philosophy and to expand his theory of "Logos" as well as his attempt to prove that Greek thought had been influenced by the Mosiac Law.

Wolfson sees Philo in a totally new way, and although we may differ from him in many respects, we must appreciate his original approach to the study of Jewish philosophy in general. He sets out to prove, successfully in the reviewer's opinion, that the theories of Philo were accepted as general foundations of the religious philosophy of Judaism, Christianity and Islam, until they were opposed by Baruch Spinoza in the seventeenth century.

### Jews and Greeks

It is propounded in the book that none of the ancient peoples who participated in the development of Greek philosophy after the conquests of Alexander the Great, has contributed anything new of its own. The only exception was the Jewish school of philosophers who elaborately and systematically set about re-making Greek philosophy according to the pattern of a belief and a tradition of an entirely different origin.

With enviable competence and erudition, Wolfson explains the theories of Philo who limits the scope of rational conception, and introduces the idea of a higher inspiration and Divine revelation emanating from Scripture and based on its sanctity and prophetic spirit. "Philo-philosophy" was thus in a sense revealed to the Greek as the Law was to the Jew. The Greek philosophers interpreted even their mythology in terms of philosophy; the god of Plato and Aristotle and even of the Stoics was

By Zvi Rudy

always a rational conception, whereas Philo unseated human reason from the high pedestal it occupied in the Greek world. To him, philosophy was subordinate to Scripture, and its function was that of a handmaid of theology.

All this may be true in regard to Philo, but the author has yet to prove conclusively that after Philo philosophy raised faith and prophecy to that dominant position which the Alexandrine thinker had assigned to them.

This reservation, however, cannot detract from the value of this work. Wolfson appears here in his full stature as a student and critical student, notably in the chapter on free will in the first volume and the enlightening analysis of the changes effected by Philo in the interpretation of this problem as against the Greek conception of it.

### Revolutionary Changes

Although Philo was wholly taken in by the ideas of Plato, he introduced into them important changes, thus forming his own original philosophy in the fields of metaphysics and morality. Our author is aware that Philo made extensive use of ideas and terms of the Stoics, but he so changed them that he succeeded in opening up a new way for Greek philosophy and effecting a revolution similar to that of Plato. These new theories became a foundation stone for the doctrines of the church fathers and their disciples to be followed by the theologians of the Middle Ages, Jewish, Christian and Moslem, up to the period of the Renaissance. "For well-nigh seventeen centuries," the author states, "this Philonic philosophy dominated European thought. Nothing really new happened in the history of European philosophy during that extended period." This statement, however, seems to be an unacceptable exaggeration.

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## HEBREW GRAPHOLOGY

Dr. Richard Raphael Pokorny, a well-known Tel Aviv graphologist, has devised a method for analysing Hebrew handwriting, after many years of study.

A comprehensive Hebrew textbook including an introduction for the layman, as well as many reproductions of handwriting, is to be published by Messrs. Herzfeld, Tel Aviv, shortly. A German treatise by the same author will be published in Switzerland as the third volume of a graphological and psychological quarterly edited by Dr. Max Pulver, who has just been appointed professor of graphology at Zurich University.

In the first half of his book Dr. Pokorny traces back the history of writing direction and dispels the belief that in Biblical times the Jews were left-handed, quoting a chapter of "Judges" where reference is made to 700 left-handed "slings" among the male members of the tribe of Benjamin. He also discards the theory that because in ancient times people writing on stone had to hold the chisel in their left hand, they wrote from right to left; other peoples, he says, chiselled from left to right. Indeed, the oldest known Hebrew manuscript discovered by Flinders Petrie, was written in both directions.

### Script and "Ego"

Dr. Pokorny finds that the writing direction is not based on ethnic factors. The theory represented by Dr. Pulver and W. Schoenfeld maintains that in writing from the left, the writer's hand moves away from his body (from the "ego") toward the "thou." Thus, say these graphologists, originates the basic conception that writing away from oneself means "extraversion" while those who write from the left write toward the "ego," a symptom of "introversion." However, the analysis of numerous cases has proved that in writing from right to left, the hand does not lead toward the body of the writer, but past him. "Thus, there is no foundation for the assumption that there are basic psychological differences between the two writing directions," Dr. Pokorny asserts. Nor does he agree with Dr. Pulver's theory that writing to the left means being tied to the past, that "all things that matter happened long ago, the old paradise is the goal not the New Jerusalem." This view is contradicted, in Dr. Pokorny's opinion, by the Jews' expectation of the Messiah.

There is little basic difference between the two ways of writing, Dr. Pokorny states. While Hebrew letters are disconnected, in contrast to the Latin or Gothic writing, a "grade of connection" exists when words form an "entity." This he calls "block formation," explaining that if such "blocks" are more frequent than individual letters, a "good grade of connection" exists.

### Left and Right

Other criteria, such as the margin at the beginning of the line (in Hebrew to the right), the direction of the line, distances between words, width and position of letters, and the pressure of handwriting, are all governed by the same rules which apply to European writing. Even the angle of the writing is not changed by the reversed direction and generally remains the same in cases where the writer is fluent in both "oriental" and "occidental" writing — normally between 60 and 70 degrees.

Dr. Pokorny stresses the importance of writing fluency. A large proportion of Israeli learned Hebrew in their adult years; thus many a Hebrew handwriting looks heavy and clumsy while the "European" writing of the same person is fluent and mature. The opposite is the case with "Sabras" who learned Hebrew first. Dr. Pokorny suggests that graphologists analyse both the European and Hebrew writings of the same author and take these "external factors" into account. He also points to the fact that until recently there was no standard Hebrew script, and since Hebrew writing has been used in many parts of the world, different ways of writing have been practised, complicating the task of the analyst.

Both the small guide to graphology and the comprehensive handbook will be of vital importance to graphologists in this country, though no doubt some of Dr. Pokorny's theories will provoke considerable controversy.

### RUTH CASE

**OBITUARY**

Dr. Aharon Pines, who died this week at the age of 60, had settled in Jerusalem 15 years ago. A teacher by profession, he devoted his time to historical studies, especially on the Jews in Budapest and modern Jerusalem. His book "Yerushalayim Habadasha" ("New Jerusalem") was awarded the David Yellin prize.

## LORD SAMUEL AND ZIONISM

Lord Samuel's 80th birthday calls to mind the following statement on Zionism which he made in the course of an address in London on November 2, 1919:

The aim of Zionism is the gradual transformation of Palestine (Transjordan included) into a Jewish Commonwealth, that is into a self-governing Commonwealth under the auspices of an established Jewish majority.

This address was published by the Zionist Organization under the title, "Zionism, Its Ideals and Practical Hopes." By the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel. There seems to be no reference to it in Lord Samuel's "Memoirs" where, however, a full account is given of his earlier endeavours in 1914 and 1915 to interest the British Cabinet in the establishment in Palestine of a "National Home."

## AFTER SHAW'S DEATH

ton, towards the end of the year, the "Daily Telegraph" reports. It has an introduction of about 20 lines in rhyme, and each photograph has a verse describing life in the village, for example:

Look here and learn without a lecture  
Our style of village architecture.

**City Lights Out**

When the news of Bernard Shaw's death was received shortly after midnight (New York time) the entire maze of illuminated signs on Broadway and Times Square in New York were extinguished.

**Shaw and Palestine**

British policy in the last period of the Mandate included a resident of Tel Aviv, Miss Edith Bluth, to ask Bernard Shaw whether he would not raise his voice in protest. Shaw answered on July 28, 1947, on one of his famous postcards which is reproduced here in facsimile.

From Bernard Shaw  
25/7/1947  
WELWYN HERTS

All issues of sympathy  
I have like that.  
It is one of the evils of  
cultural war, not peculiar  
to the English nor any other  
race or nation.

**Turning Tables on G.B.S.**

Bernard Shaw was fond of poking fun at Americans, and newspapers used to react more or less violently. But one American editor held his fire until Shaw paid a visit to Miami. Then the journal in question published a full report describing in great detail the arrival and activities of Mrs. Shaw. At the bottom of the lengthy article, a casual note was added: "Mrs. Shaw was accompanied by her husband George Bernard Shaw, a writer."

**Last Work**

Shaw's last completed work, entitled "Bernard Shaw's Rhyming Picture Guide to Ayot St. Lawrence," is to be published by the Leagrave Press, Luton.

## A SWEDISH TRIBUTE

**TVA AR I ISRAEL, I ORD OCH**

MILD. (Two Years in Israel, in Word and Picture). Introduced and edited by W. Löwy, J.J. Barak, and H. Gertzel. Jerusalem Press Service and Israel Vaktarens Bokadell, Uppsala, 1950, 17s. 12s.

This Swedish publication, issued on the occasion of Israel's second Independence Day, is a well produced collection of pictures of events and people, with an instructive introduction. An unusual and felicitous feature is the concluding section of the book — a pious prayer for the welfare of Israel, signed by hundreds of Swedish citizens.

## REFUGEE'S CINEMATIC STORY

**THE DARKNESS BELOW** by Frederic Morton, pp. 256, London, Secker & Warburg.

I have the feeling that Frederic Morton kept a carbon copy of "The Darkness Below" especially for Hollywood. It certainly makes cinematic reading.

Anatole Braham, the hero, is an Austrian Jewish refugee, a Doctor who escaped to America with his wife and small daughter. But Anatole, the author tells us, "was a little different, a little darker." It transpired

that Anatole, who lives in a comfortable suburban house with a comfortable suburban wife is just a great big caveman at heart. How the hero fulfils his primitive tendencies in the "atmosphere of underground hocus-pocus" of a New York bakery is described in tedious detail. The answer to his problems may be summed up briefly: dough (squidgy variety) and dames.

The author is guilty of some startling clichés, "fixed grins" and "tossing hair" abound. But I don't think Hollywood will care.

## 'FREEDOM IN DANGER — THE TASK OF THE HOUR'

on SUNDAY, November 12, 1950, at 8.30 p.m. Bet Israel, 94 Dizengoff Street, Tel Aviv. ADMISSION FREE.

## CHUG OLEI EUROPA OF THE GENERAL ZIONISTS PARTY OF THE CENTRE — NAHARIYA BRANCH

**Dr. JUSTUS SCHLOSS**  
**Dr. MOSCHE HARNIK**  
Member of the Va'ad Hapoei Ha'arzi will speak in German on

## 'FREEDOM IN DANGER — THE TASK OF THE HOUR'

TONIGHT, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1950 AT 8.30 P.M. AT THE CINEMA, NAHARIYA. ADMISSION FREE.

## THE LIST OF THE CENTRE (combining General Zionists, Sephardic Community, Telem, Merchants, Free Professions)

A Meeting will be held at the CAFE REHAVIA, JERUSALEM on Friday, November 10, at 8 p.m.

## 'TOWARDS THE DAY OF DECISION'

The speakers:  
Dr. L. LEHRER, Member of the Central Committee of the General Zionists  
J. LIPKIN, Advocate, Member of the Local Committee of the General Zionists  
Chairman: H.A. VALERO, Advocate, Member of the Sephardic Community Committee



Shmuel Tepler, born 1918 in Poland, graduated from the Academy of Arts in Milan, lived several years in U.S.S.R. and has now come to Israel. He is seen here at work in an immigrants' camp.

## THE RISE OF NEW GERMANY

**DEFINITION IN GERMANY.** By Lucius D. Clay, Heinemann, London, pp. 222, 21s.

"Decision in Germany" is the first book about the new set-up in that country by one of its principal architects. In it General Clay describes the original attempt to govern Germany through the four-power authority envisaged in the Potsdam Agreement and its failure, the merging of the Bizone, and the subsequent establishment of Western Germany as an independent semi-sovereign state.

The author tells us little that is new about the first phase, being content for the most part to confirm the already widely-known facts about the breakdown of four-power rule — the Russians' refusal to treat Germany as an economic entity; their depredations in East Germany which were carried out at the expense of the United States; the London Conference of December 1947 which was cut short by General Marshall when he considered that progress was impossible; and the final declaration of "cold war" in the episode of the Berlin blockade.

With the account of the blockade from behind the scenes the pace of the book quickens. General Clay himself initiated a number of the measures which were eventually introduced by the Western Allies in reply to Soviet action; for instance, currency reform in the Western Zones, the re-building of some Ruhr industries and the economic counter-blockade of Eastern Germany, while the air-lift was of primary importance, these auxiliary measures certainly helped to persuade the Russian leaders that the blockade was not a paying proposition from their point of view.

### W. Germany and Europe

The most valuable section of "Decision in Germany" is undoubtedly that in which General Clay describes the negotiations, which preceded the establishment of the West German government. In these negotiations he played a vital part, notably in urging on the State Department the necessity of increased Marshall Aid and the encouragement of German industrial development within certain defined limits. With regard to the larger question of the new Germany's place in the outside world, he maintains that "Western Germany goes on as it cannot endure over the years unless it is taken back into the family of European nations who believe that the rights of the individual are too precious to be submerged in the state...," that Germany has a part to

By Andrew Boyd

play in the balance of power in Europe which may be vital enough to tip the scales one way or the other ultimately and that the wisdom of Western European statesmen must be applied to find a solution which makes Germany a contributor to the maintenance of peace.

The reader gains the impression that all of General Clay's German policies were undertaken with the best of intentions, and that many of them have been successful. The trouble has been, one feels, that he, like many of his colleagues, had no clear idea of

where to draw the line in the rehabilitation of Western Germany. The American Secretary of State's recent advocacy of a West German national army, with all the risks that this would have involved, was an indication of how U.S. policies were beginning to overstep the mark. How much General Clay had to do with the encouragement of this potentially dangerous scheme is only be surmised from his book; fortunately Mr. Acheson now appears to have modified his original intentions — less, one suspects, on the advice of his own German advisers than on that of the French Foreign Minister.

## SAINT of the SAHARA

**DESERT CALLING.** The Life of Charles de Foucauld. By Anne Fremantle, Hollis & Carter, London, pp.302, 21s.

It is surprising that we have not been given before a life of the remarkable Frenchman, soldier and priest, Charles de Foucauld. His death in 1916, despite the fact that the world was at war, shocked all who had heard of his life and work among the Touaregs of North Africa. He had lived among them as a solitary priest and although he had been unsuccessful in making converts, he was revered for his good works, his generosity and aid to every person, Arab, Negro or European, who asked for it. During a time of crises between Arabs and French, Charles de Foucauld was assassinated by a group of the very people of the Ahaggar for whom he had done so much.

Miss Fremantle has gone to great lengths to collect all possible material that will tell the story of Charles' change from a soldier and

man of the world, a gourmet and lover of women, delighting in his aristocratic position in life, to a penniless priest living more austere than any private soldier in a bare house built by himself in one of the most remote parts of the Sahara. It is evident that Miss Fremantle, herself one gathers an ardent churchwoman, has put much work into her book and it is a pity that it is so often spoilt by touches of what can only be called silliness. The passage in which she describes how the young soldier Charles took his mistress with him to Seid reads like an incident from the "Girl's Own Paper" while the whole book is peppered with slang terms that may have been deliberately used to give a homely touch but, unfortunately, only lead one to suppose the writer has no sense of literary fitness.

These criticisms, however, should not discourage anyone from reading this life of a man who was one of the great figures of his time.

OLIVIA MANNING

## OMEN MIZRAHI Women's Organization

## FLAG DAY

Sunday, November 12,

for the benefit of "LEMAAN YELADENU."

The public is requested to contribute generously.

## NOTICE

## THE MEETING OF American Olim

to discuss problems of absorption and the possibility of setting up an American office will take place on Sunday, November 12, 1950, at 4 p.m., at 40 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv.

## TNUAT HAHERUT

(Founded by the Irgun Zvai Leumi)

## HAIFA

## A MEETING

to be addressed in English by

SAMUEL KATZ (member of the Knesset) and

KATIE KAPLAN (candidate to the Haifa Municipality)

will take place on Saturday, Nov. 11, at 11 a.m. at the

El Dorado Cafe, Central Carmel. All welcome.

## THE ELECTION LIST

## "FOR A UNITED HAIFA"

(Sephardim, Progressives, Women's Organizations, Non-Partisans)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, MEGGIDO HOTEL

at 4.15 p.m. Western Carmel

## TEA PARTY

SPEAKERS:

DR. HERBERT FOERDER

Member of the Knesset, will speak in German

MRS. TIKVA LADYJINSKY

Member of the Wiso Executive

DR. GIDEON KAMINKA

Member of the Hadar Ha Carmel Committee, will speak in German

## THE ELECTION LIST

## "FOR A UNITED HAIFA"

(Sephardim, Progressives, Women's Organizations, Non-Partisans)

Saturday, November 11 at 11 a.m.

May Cinema Haifa-Hadar

## MASS-MEETING

under the chairmanship

of Mr. SHABETAY LEVI

Speakers:

Mr. P. Rosen,

Minister of Justice

Mrs. Rahel Yarden,

Member of the Wiso Executive, Jerusalem

Mr. B. Shitrit,

Minister of Police

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